

(XXVII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1391.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1772.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.

THE Grand Signior has not only consented to open his coffers in order to furnish the necessary Preparations for a fourth Campaign, but has resolved to convert into specie all the golden ornaments that are in his Seraglio, and among other Things, the grand golden cistern, which was formerly used by the Grecian Patriarchs for the administration of Baptism.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 28. The diversions of the car-nivals on here in the same Manner as if there had not been any revolution. The king dines commonly at two o'clock with the queen mother Julia Maria, the hereditary prince, Frederick, and some foreign mi-nisters with their ladies.

L O N D O N,

Feb. 12. The Society in the Strand have given Mr. Pierre, a French gentleman from South Carolina, their gold medal for producing Wines in that part of the British dominions.

The same gentleman has also brought over some Milk with him raised in Carolina of a very excellent quality.

Feb. 13. Last Sunday proceedings at Law were by agreement it stopped between Lord and Lady G 1200 l. a year is to be granted as a separate maintenance to her Ladyship, together with 1000 l. in hand, to answer immediate disbursements.

Lady G's alimony during the pendency of the suit in D Stors Commons was 2000 l. a year; but as the event of the suit was uncertain, and if ended in a divorce would leave her without a shilling, her friends judged a permanent 1200 l. a year a very prudent ground for accommodating matters, and therefore to proceed with the offer.

Lord and Lady G's Governor had each an arbitrator to terminate this remarkable process; Lord Camden kindly undertook to be the husband's; Lord Apsley and Lord Scindal, at the request of the Lady's family, to be the wife's. These illustrious Sages of the Law knew that a retrospect could never produce any accommodation; they looked therefore entirely forward, and in a little Time agreed upon the conditions which we have already communicated to our readers.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 7.

Last Wednesday the Danish Resident had a conference with the States-General, when he communicated to them the great revolution which had happened at Copenhagen on the 17th of January last, with all the circumstances which gave rise to it; at which their High Mightinesses expressed the greatest surprise and concern.

The last letters from Dantzick of good authority advise, that an officer from the Grand Signior is now at Jassy, the Capital of Moldavia, the head quarters of the Field Marshal Count Romanzow, negotiating a treaty of Peace, which it is supposed will be preceded by a suspension of Arms, as an insurrection is apprehended at Constantinople, unless the populace are appeased, on account of the high price of provisions, which nothing can remedy but the restoration of Peace.

"They write from Paris, that the Dauphiness was extremely alarmed at the news of the Empress Queen's illness, and remained in great grief till the Courier arrived, which brought an account of her being out of danger. The letters from Paris likewise give an account that Mr. d'Abonne has failed there for a very large Sum of Money."

Notwithstanding the Mails from Holland assert the contrary, a subsequent letter from Paris mentions the death of the Empress Queen of Hungary as a fact. The presence of the Imperial Minister at our Court seems to favour the account; should it prove true, the most subtle politicians seem unanimous in their opinion, that the young Emperor will speedily make a declaration of war, as he seems possessed of an enterprising and martial genius. What effect this would have upon the tranquillity of Europe, may in some degree be foreseen.

Feb. 15. There is certain information received, that the K. of Prussia is the main spring in a northern revolution. He has secured Sweden, he persuades Russia, he rules the councils of Holland, he commands in Denmark; the whole north is at his devotion.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated Jan. 28.

"Advices from Saxony bring the most dreadful accounts of the misery and want which reign in some provinces of that Electorate, particularly in the circle of the mountains named Ertzgebouurg, where the inhabitants die of hunger and the want of every necessary. The garrison of the little town of Sennenberg is retired, on account of a contagious distemper which has broke out among them. By the same advices we learn, that the Elector has made a great reform among his troops; three companies of each Regiment have been dismissed, and he has reduced those that remain

to a very small number of Men. The same diminution has been made in the cavalry, where there are but 15 men in a company kept up."

Feb. 17. Among a variety of particulars that ought to be remembered to the honour of the late Princess Dowager of Wales, was her appointing, without any Solicitation, that real ornament to human nature, Dr. Stephen Hales, to be her clerk of the closet, and upon his death succeeding, at her own expence, a handsome monument for him in Westminster-Abbey.—She afterwards bestowed the same office on the celebrated Dr. Edward Young, author of Night Thoughts, &c. So solicitous was this much injured Lady, upon every occasion, to distinguish and reward real merit.

We learn by our letters of the 17th of December, from Constantinople, that Signior di Ludolph, Envoy from his Neapolitan Majesty to the Ottoman Porte as he was going to make a visit to the Prussian Minister there, was attacked and robbed in the public streets.—By the same channel we are informed, that several Russian Frigates have been lately seen in the Euxine, or Black Sea, which have even fired upon some Turkish ships there, and which latter had, with great difficulty, made their escape from the former. This event having been authentically ascertained, and duly notified to the marine department in Constantinople, six xebecs and four galleys were immediately ordered out on the coast in the Black Sea, and particularly at the mouth of it, for the safety of the castles called the CAVAX. And, in a postscript to this letter, we have advice, that Ali Bey had taken by storm the city of Scyllia, otherwise Sidon, in Syria on the 29th of Oct. last, which he intends to make the Capital seat of his government in all Syria, to which he invites all the Jews from every quarter of the globe, to come and settle, promising them not only to have the free exercise of their religion, but also full liberty of trading, and even admission into all the departments of government, as natural members of the same. At Gaza, Damascus, and Aleppo, Ali Bey has an army of 60,000 men.

Feb. 18. It is said a motion will be made for the accounts and letters from Denmark to be laid before a great Assembly; and this, in consequence of its being apprehended, that throwing out threats, and denouncing the Vengeance of the British Nation, and the terrors of an English fleet, against the Senate and people of Denmark, may be attended with expensive consequences to this kingdom, which may probably follow from harsh measures being pursued.

A correspondent observes, that when parliaments were even annual, this kingdom was cursed with popery, slavery, (as to the latter, witness the feudal tenures) and arbitrary power; whence he infers that short parliaments will not redress the grievances of this country.

Feb. 19. Saturday Captain Shuldham kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Commodore of the Squadron to sail to Newfoundland, and Governor of the said island.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Jan.

"In answer to the many false and infamous paragraphs, that have lately appeared in the papers, concerning the satisfaction demanded and received by the Court of Great Britain from that of Portugal, it may be some satisfaction to the publick, to know how matters really stand in that respect this 23d of Jan. 1772."

"In the first place, the Captain of the English vessel seized in the Brasils, is a prisoner in Lisbon; and the escape of some persons confined in the same place, was lately made a pretext for committing him not only more closely, but along with common felons."

"2dly, Mr. Cornell is still a prisoner, without relief, redress, or satisfaction of any kind. N. B. He was arrested the 4th of August, 1770."

"3dly, The brokers continue to hold the scourge over the British merchants in Lisbon, inasmuch, that they cannot now sue for the payment of their debts, though contracted ten or twelve years ago, without producing a certificate from a broker, of the sale from which the debt arose, which is universally impracticable. N. B. All their other grievances in statu quo."

"4thly and lastly, From May 1770 till this morning about eleven o'clock, we have had no Envoy at the court of Lisbon: From all this it is evident, that if the British court has received satisfaction from that of Portugal, satisfaction, in the language of Princes, does not always imply redress to their subjects."

It is said, that the truth of the following account may be depended on.—The office of Commander in Chief of the forces of Hanover being vacant, the Princess of Brunswick came over on purpose to solicit the command for the Prince of Brunswick, and to her great disappointment she found, that the behaviour of the Prince during the late war, was not a sufficient recommendation, but that the important command of all the forces of Hanover must be conferred on a raw and unexperienced officer, a Prince of the illustrious house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. This accounts for the sudden departure of the Princess of Brunswick.

If Lord North should realize his intended plans for reducing the prices of the necessaries of life, he will be as popular a minister as this kingdom ever knew.

It is confidently reported, that Lord North has absolutely refused to involve the nation in a war on account of the late revolution in Denmark.

Feb. 24. Our correspondent at Vienna writes, that they are carrying on all sorts of preparations for an approaching war, with indefatigable diligence and zeal; and they are daily compleating their regiments and filling their military magazines to the utmost perfection.

Had not Count Rantzau interposed, it is beyond a doubt, that the Queen of Denmark would have fallen a sacrifice to an enraged populace.

A second revolution is every day expected to take place in Denmark.

The Princess Dowager, it is said, sent 2000 l. to Colonel Keith, as she expresses it, for his standing forth in behalf of the innocent, by a private messenger, who came by the way of Gottenburgh and Leith.

Feb. 25. Our old correspondent at Paris shews us, that a remarkable collocation appears between the courts of Versailles and that of Madrid, inasmuch, that his Catholick Majesty's Ambassador had actually requested his recall.

Mr. Charles Fox publicly assures all his friends, that though he has resigned his office, he will not go into opposition, his quarrel being only with the minister and not with the King's measures.

Feb. 26. Mr. Smith, a merchant of the first rate in the city of London, received advice yesterday about one o'clock, by a special messenger from Amsterdam, that the preliminary articles of peace, between the Porte and the Empress of Russia, had been happily adjusted; and that the belligerent powers had agreed to open a congress immediately, to conclude this weighty negotiation.

Feb. 28. They write from Paris, that the French Court are on the point of surrendering the island of Corsica to the infant Duke of Parma, for 11,000,000 livres.

March 1. Five companies of the royal train of artillery at Woolwich, are now under orders to embark at the shortest notice for Gibraltar: The transports that are to carry them are now actually in the river. The publick must be very blind indeed, not to see, from this intended embarkation, that a rupture with Spain is not at so great a distance as the Ministry have all along laboured to make us believe; for it is strongly suspected, that the Spaniards have for some Time been employed in carrying on a mine from their lines to Gibraltar, which is about the distance of a mile, and it is feared, that they have already penetrated a considerable way into the rock. Dreadful will be the havoc when this mine comes to be sprung, which in all probability will happen soon, for we have no miners in the garrison to counteract them. How surprising it is that the interest of this nation should be so strangely neglected in every particular: There is an error in the establishment of every department. It will hardly be believed, that notwithstanding we have four battalions of the train, we have not so much as one company of miners in the whole corps.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Feb. 15.

"The examined Papers of the state prisoners turns clearly against them; notwithstanding the court show all the lenity possible to them. Yesterday noon, the English Minister, Col. Keith, had an audience of his Danish Majesty, in the presence of his Privy Council, on account of dispatches he received from his Court."

March 4. We are assured that the present negotiation with the French Court, for the final settlement and full payment of the Canada debt, has been carried on and will be speedily concluded, much to the honour of Lord Rochford, who has peremptorily insisted on the immediate payment of all the interest due on that debt.

The bank has refused to discount the Jew draughts from Holland.—The plausible reason given for this very alarming circumstance is, that too much gold might through this channel be drawn out of the kingdom. The real reason is of a quite different nature, but we do not chuse to make it publick.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Die Martii, 21 Januarii, 1772.

Most Gracious SOVEREIGN, WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble Thanks, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Permit us, Sir, to offer to your Majesty our most dutiful congratulations, on the happy event of the increase of your Royal Family, by the birth of another Prince; and to assure your Majesty, that every addition to your Majesty's domestic happiness, must always afford the highest satisfaction to a faithful subject.

We beg leave to express to your Majesty, our most grateful sense of your Majesty's regard for our private convenience, in not commanding us to an earlier attendance; and to declare to your Majesty our determination, to give our most diligent attention to the